Mr. Purushottamanandagiri Goswami.—If the Breach of Contract Act is repealed, it will be a great hindrance to the progress of industries which are at present in a flourishing condition, as it is mainly from coolies that industries can be carried on. If large sums are not advanced, coolies will not be readily available. In Civil Courts, there is undue delay, and there is again the question of costs. The Act is necessary and by its repeal, we will also in a way be depriving them of their livelihood. It is therefore undesirable to repeal the Act.

Mr. Syed Khaja Peeran.—The Act is necessary and entails no hardship. The wife and children of a deceased coolie need not work out the amount. The Act does not apply to them, and warrants cannot issue against them. Cash should have been paid before action can be taken. It is necessary to advance high sums to coolies to meet their requirements, as small sums may not always serve their purpose. A marriage means not less than Rs. 300. The men must of course be enforced to repay the sum and stick to the contract. So, the repeal of the Act is not necessary.

Second Member of Council—It is the Government of India Act that is now in force here and we have to follow it strictly. If they repeal it, we will also do the same.

Dewan.—The amendment of the Breach of Contract Act is now under consideration, and the question will be disposed of early.

SUBJECT No. 26.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter.

Messrs. P. Kanni Settappa, Chikballapur Taluk, and Upadra Nagarajaiya, Jaina Education Fund Association.

Mr. P. Kanni Settappa.—The subject relating to the prohibition of cow-slaughter was already discussed in the last session of the Assembly, but elicited no satisfactory reply, and till now no final decision has been arrived at. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans are against this, and the latter have also expressed a favourable opinion last time. There is practically no benefit derived by the slaughter of cows, which are so very useful and considered very sacred by one and all. It is also sinful to do it. Regarding the use and benefits of cows I need not dwell at length. Scarcity of rain may perhaps be due to this slaughter. It is therefore very necessary to take immediate steps to prevent the slaughter of cows altogether, not only on Hindu festival days but also on all occasions. I do not subscribe to the second part of the representation, *viz.*, that if it is not possible to stop the practice of killing cows, it may be stopped on sacred festival days. Prevention of slaughter on feast days only is a half measure.

Mr. Vema Reddi.—Government have to take steps to protect cows as in the case of people. Milk which is mainly got from cows is indispensable to children and to all, and as such our efforts in the direction of protecting these sacred animals and preventing their slaughter should be great. Other countries may use horses for ploughing; but we use oxen. An enactment prohibiting the slaughter of cows is therefore highly desirable, and unless this is done, it may not be possible to prohibit the slaughter completely. A general and unanimous decision in the matter has been arrived at in so many conferences. Early steps in some form or other should therefore be taken to prevent the slaughter of cows.

Mr. C. Narayana Setti.—Recently, a resolution was passed at a meeting held in Calcutta, to prevent the slaughter of cows. In Baroda also such a step has been

taken. Byadgi Sangha has done it. Even in our State, in Channapatna, an agreement has been arrived at. We see a good number of cows passing through Davangere for sale outside the State for the purpose of slaughter, and sold at ridiculouly low prices. The loss to the State on this account cannot be estimated, especially in these days when the cost of milk, butter, etc., has gone up so very high. It is advisable to appoint Committees in every taluk and district to investigate the matter, and arrange for the prohibition of slaughter of cows.

Mr. C. Rasul Khan.—It is only the low class of people that slaughter cows and eat their flesh. It is a religious obligation on the part of Mahomedans to taste beef, once a year at least. Yet in deference to the susceptabilities of our Hindu brethren we agreed to break the rule and forego slaughter of cows. If there is good harmony between the Hindus and Mahomedans, the latter will certainly co-operate with the former, and render all possible help to prevent slaughter. Let the Hindus refrain from music in front of mosques, and we promise to let cows alone.

Dewan.—All right. The matter will be considered.

SUBJECT. No. 27.

A Regulation on the lines of the Indian Copyright Act.

Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, Mysore University.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya.—I support the proposition.

Second Member of Council.—The question of the introduction of a Regulation on the lines of the Indian Copyright Act will be placed before the Legislative Council, and we will await the decision that will be arrived at there, before taking any further steps.

SUBJECT No. 28.

Prevention of bribery in cerain Departments.

Mr. Kanchugar Kalappa, Chitaldrug Municipality, H. Krishna Sastri, Krishnarajpete Taluk and H. Krishna Rao, Koppa Taluk.

Mr. K. Kalappa.—In the Registration Department, the practice of taking bribes has very much increased and it is a great hardship on the raiyats and others who may have occasion to get documents registered. If the fee is Rs. 10 the bribe also is Rs. 10. In the Railway Department if the freight per bag is Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8-0 is actually charged. There are thefts in addition to this. As according to the Indian Penal Code, even the person that offers a bribe is punishable, nobody can come forward with a case against an official. It is therefore necessary to amend the Penal Code. There is no salvation otherwise.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—What do you propose ?

Mr. K. Kalappa.—Indemnity in the case of the person who pays.

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar.—Without indemnity, bribery is rampant. It will be worse otherwise.

Mr. Shamaiengar.—It is because of this want of indemnity that people will not come forward to divulge information. Bribery goes on unchecked.

Mr. Syed Khaja Peeran.—The difficulties experienced by the people on this account cannot be expressed. I have lodged several complaints against the Station Master of Tarikere in the matter of corruption, but to no purpose. Bribery prevails to a great extent in the Railway Department.

Mr. Rasul Khan.—It is only the raiyats that voluntarily offer bribes to officials in order to get their work done; so the officials are not to be blamed for this. No action therefore seems to be necessary. It is the people